pr.1134 Berkut - KRESTA-I

DATA FOR 2025 (standard update)
pr.1134 "Berkut" - KRESTA-I
"Admiral Zozulya"
"Vladivostok"
"Vice-Admiral Drozd"
"Sevastopol"
★★★

Missile cruiser / large anti-submarine ship. The development of the project of the ship 1134 was carried out by TsKB-53 under the leadership of the chief designer V.F. Anikeyev on the basis of the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR No. 1180-51 of December 30, 1961. Yu.A. Babich, M.S. Natus and V.D. Rubtsov were appointed deputy chief designers. Work was started immediately on the technical design of the ship, bypassing the stage of the draft design. The hull of the missile cruiser of Project 58 was taken as a basis. During the design it became clear that it would not be possible to fit into the dimensions of the hull of Project 58 - especially in connection with the requirement of the tactical and technical assignment to increase the cruising range to 5000 nautical miles. As a result, a large-scale increase in the dimensions of the Berkut hull was carried out while maintaining the theoretical drawing and contours of Project 58. The main dimensions of the ship were also chosen taking into account the dimensions of the closed slipway of the Leningrad Shipyard No. 190 named after A.A. Zhdanov, where it was planned to build the ships of the project.

The technical design was developed from December 1961 to mid-1962. The cruisers of the project were supposed to be equipped with the promising universal anti-aircraft missile system M-11 "Shtorm" developed by the Altair Research Institute (USSR Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry), the Fakel Design Bureau (USSR Ministry of Aviation Industry) and the Bolshevik Plant Design Bureau (USSR Ministry of Defense Industry). The SAM was supposed to be ready by 1965. The technical design was approved in January 1963 with a changed armament composition: in the anti-submarine armament, the Titan sonar was replaced by the more advanced Titan-2 sonar, but due to a delay in its readiness, the Titan sonar was installed on the ships. Due to the unreadiness of the M-11 "Shtorm" SAM (adopted into service only in 1969), the ship is equipped with the serial Volna SAM. The replacement of the SAM system did not increase the effectiveness of the ship's air defense, although the ammunition load of the V-600 SAMs was increased to 64 (16 on Project 58 and 32 on Project 61). The anti-ship weapons system consists of two twin non-guided KT-35 launchers with four 4K-44 missiles without a spare ammunition load. A comparison of the anti-submarine weapons with similar weapons on the Project 61 large anti-submarine ship shows that with an equal composition of hydroacoustic equipment and bomb-throwing installations, Project 1134 has more powerful torpedo weapons (two five-tube torpedo tubes instead of one). In terms of anti-submarine capabilities, Project 1134 was not much stronger than its predecessor, but it had twice as strong air defense and an anti-ship strike complex, and in addition, for the first time in Soviet military shipbuilding, it received a permanently based ship helicopter along with full-fledged aviation and technical support facilities.

When laid down, the ships of the project were classified as air defense/antisubmarine warfare ships. In 1966, they were reclassified as "large antisubmarine ships". On August 3, 1977, they were reclassified as "missile cruisers". In the West, they have always been considered missile cruisers.

Large anti-submarine ship "Admiral Zozulya" project 1134, photo 1968-1971 (from the MilitaryRussia.Ru archive)

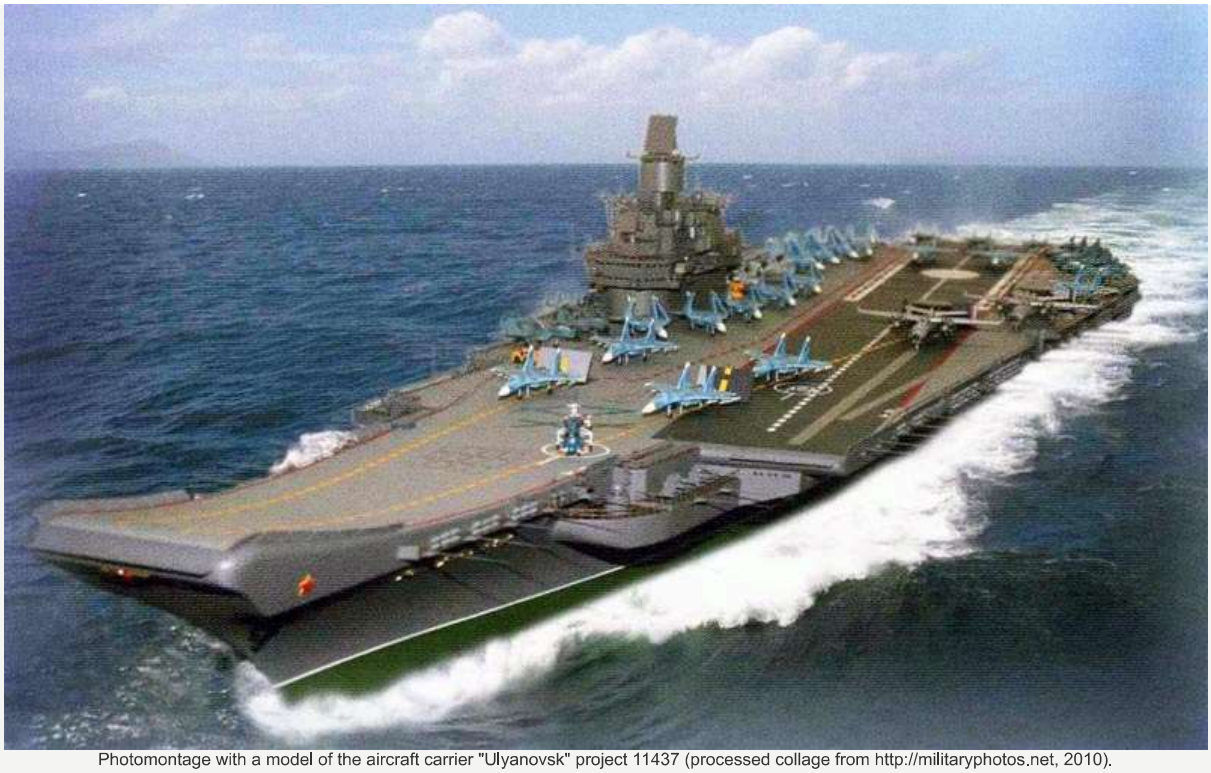
Author: DIMMI Created: 22.02.2025 21:04:30 Comments: 1 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

pr.11437 - KREMLIN

DATA AS OF 2010 (standard replenishment)
project 11437 - KREMLIN
"Ulyanovsk" (not completed)
★★★

Nuclear-powered heavy aircraft-carrying cruiser of Project 11437. The design was started by Nevskoye Design Bureau (Leningrad) on the basis of the aircraft carrier of Project 11435 using the developments in the research and development of the aircraft carrier of Project 1160 in 1984. Chief Designer - L.V. Belov (later - V.M. Varfalomeev). The preliminary design was reviewed by the Scientific and Technical Council of the USSR Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry on 03.04.1986 and approved on 12.06.1986 with a decision to build order 107. The contract for order 107 was received by the plant on 11 June 1986, the contract was signed by the Navy on 30.12.1987. Construction of a series of 4 ships of Project 11437 was supposed to be carried out starting in 1988 on the slipway "O" of plant No. 444 in Nikolaev.

On November 25, 1988, the second ship of Project 11435 Riga was launched and the ship of Project 1143.7 Ulyanovsk was laid down. The launch of the ship was planned for 1992-1993. The ship was planned to be commissioned in December 1995. According to some sources, it was planned to build two ships and the components for the second hull were being prepared at the shipyard in Nikolaev (factory No. 108). In November 1991, the Russian Navy suspended payments to the Black Sea Shipyard (Nikolaev) necessary for the construction of the Varyag heavy aircraft carrier (65-75% complete according to various estimates) and the Ulyanovsk heavy aircraft carrier (18-20% complete according to various estimates, 29,000 tons of hull steel have been mastered). The unfinished Project 1143.7 Ulyanovsk ATAKR was scrapped by the plant starting from February 4, 1992 (Decision of the Council of Ministers of Ukraine No. 69-r, dismantling of the hull completed by the end of 1992).



Photomontage with a model of the aircraft carrier "Ulyanovsk" project 11437 (processed collage from http://militaryphotos.net, 2010).

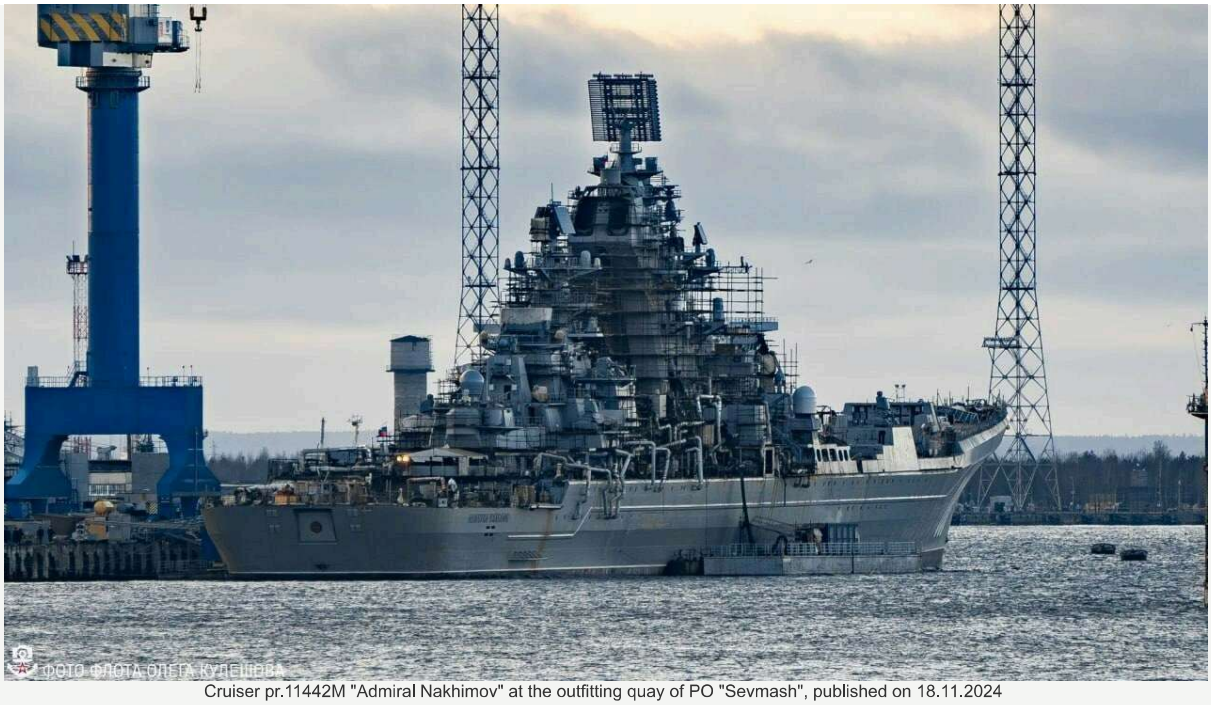
Author: DIMMI Created: 18.05.2010 17:55:42 Comments: 5 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

pr.1144 / 11442 Orlan - KIROV

DATA FOR 2025 (standard update)
pr.1144 "Orlan" - Balcom-I / KIROV
"Kirov"
Project
11442 "Frunze"
"Kalinin"
"Peter the Great"
Project 11442M
"Admiral Nakhimov"
★★★

Heavy nuclear-powered missile cruiser (TARKR). In 1964, the USSR began studying the possibility of building a large military surface anti-submarine ship with a nuclear power plant. The main task is to destroy the SSBNs of a potential enemy in the areas of their combat duty. As a result of the research, the Central Design Bureau of Industry developed a technical assignment for the development of a project for a large anti-submarine ship with a nuclear power plant with a displacement of 8,000 tons. The development of the Orlan project was entrusted to the Leningrad Northern Design Bureau. Chief Designer and Manager - B.I. Kupensky (until May 1982), since May 1982 - V.A. Perevalov. The main supervisor of the design and construction of the ship from the USSR Navy was Captain 1st Rank A.A. Savin. From the very beginning, the ship project was directly supervised by the Commander-in-Chief of the USSR Navy S.G. Gorshkov.

During the design process, it was proposed to equip the ship with echeloned air defense systems, and later with an anti-ship missile strike system designed for use against a potential enemy aircraft carrier group. Due to the increase in displacement and the universalization of the ship's possible purpose, it was decided to classify it as a "heavy autonomous missile cruiser". The technical design of the ship was completed in 1972. The keel of the lead ship was laid at the Baltic Shipyard in Leningrad on March 26, 1974. According to space intelligence in the United States, the cruiser was named Balcom-I (Baltic Combatant). The lead ship, the cruiser Kirov, is equipped with 100-mm artillery mounts due to the unavailability of the 130-mm mount.



Cruiser pr.11442M "Admiral Nakhimov" at the outfitting quay of PO "Sevmash", published on 18.11.2024
(photo by Oleg Kuleshov, https://t.me/navyphotos)

Author: DIMMI Created: 10.11.2012 07:57:09 Comments: 18 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

pr.22350 - ADMIRAL GORSHKOV

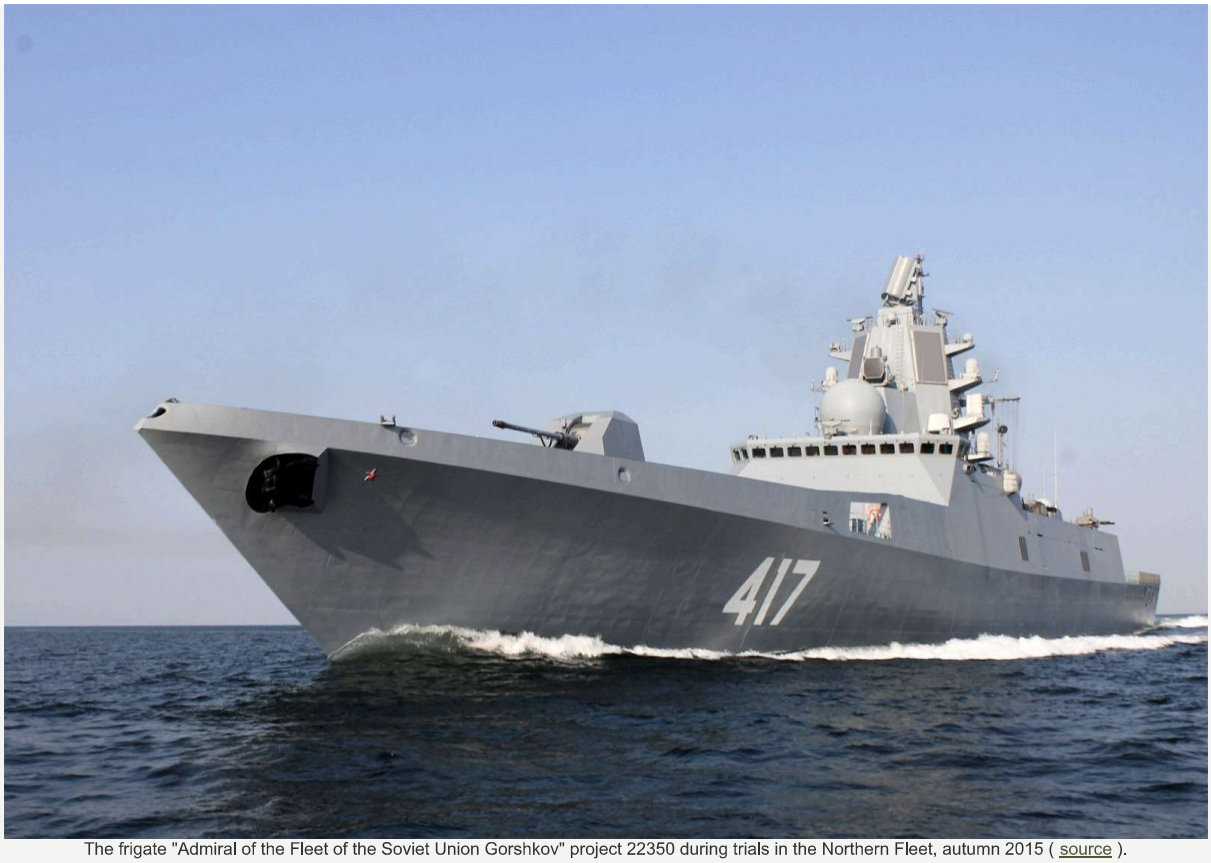
DATA FOR 2024 (standard update)
pr.22350 - ADMIRAL GORSHKOV
"Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Gorshkov"
"Admiral of the Fleet Kasatonov"
"Admiral Golovko"
"Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Isakov"
"Admiral Amelko"
"Admiral Chichagov"
"Admiral Yumashev"
"Admiral Spiridonov"
★★★

Patrol ship (FS) of the far sea zone (before 2008) / frigate. The project was developed by the Severnoye Design Bureau and approved by the Russian Navy Command in June 2003 (date of approval of the preliminary design). The tender for the construction of the FS series was announced by the Navy on February 28, 2005. The shipbuilding enterprises Severnaya Verf, Pribaltiysky Zavod Yantar and PO Sevmash took part in the tender. The Baltiysky Zavod also submitted an application to participate in the tender, but on April 11, 2005, the IST Group, which owns the Baltiysky Zavod, and the United Industrial Company, which controls the Severnaya Verf, signed an Agreement on the Joint Implementation of Projects in the Sphere of Military Shipbuilding, according to which all defense orders were concentrated at the Severnaya Verf. Initially, it was planned to build a series of 20 ships over 15-20 years, but by the end of 2010, the media were citing a figure of 10-12 Project 22350 ships. As part of the State Arms Purchase Program until 2020, on 17 March 2011, Severnaya Verf and the Russian Ministry of Defense signed a contract for the construction of 4 ships of the project (in addition to the two already under construction). In addition, Severnaya Verf Shipyard was recognized as the sole supplier of Project 22350 frigates for the Russian Navy.

The contract for the construction of the lead ship of the project was signed with the Severnaya Verf Shipyard on October 21, 2005. The ship "Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Gorshkov" (factory No. 921) was laid down at the Severnaya Verf Shipyard on February 1, 2006, and launched on October 29, 2010. The ship was planned to be delivered to the Russian Navy in 2011 (plans for early 2010), but already in 2011, November 2012 was named as the probable date for the transfer of the ship to the Navy. Later, the plans changed several more times. According to September media reports, the lead ship of the project "Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Gorshkov" is expected to begin sea trials by the end of November 2012, which seems doubtful based on the actual condition of the ship. Also, this media report was refuted by a representative of USC in early November 2012, stating that mooring trials would begin on the ship in November 2012, and the first sea voyage was planned for 2013. Later, on November 19, 2012, the general director of the Severnaya Verf shipyard, Alexander Ushakov, told the media that "this year we intend to complete the tightening of cable routes, the crew's move-in and the start of mooring trials are scheduled for March 2013, so that we can begin factory sea trials in the fourth quarter of 2013." As a result, mooring trials began in the summer of 2013, and sea trials of the lead frigate began in 2014. The ship's acceptance by the Fleet was expected in 2014, later in December 2015, later in December 2016. And as of the beginning of 2017, it is expected before the end of 2017. The main reasons for the delays are the unreadiness of the weapons systems (in particular, the Redut SAM system).

The transfer of the lead frigate to the Fleet as of March 2017 is expected in 2018.

The first serial ship of the project "Admiral of the Fleet Kasatonov" was laid down there on November 26, 2009, and the launch of the ship is planned for 2012.



The frigate "Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Gorshkov" project 22350 during trials in the Northern Fleet, autumn 2015 (source).

Author: DIMMI Created: 01.12.2011 17:09:15 Comments: 41 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

pr.1164 Atlant - SLAVA

DATA FOR 2023 (in progress)
Project 1164 "Atlant" - SLAVA
"Moscow" ("Glory")
"Marshal Ustinov" ("Admiral of the Fleet Lobov")
"Varyag" ("Chervona Ukraine")
"Ukraine"
★★★

Missile cruiser. Developed by the Severnoye Design Bureau (Leningrad), chief designer - A.K. Perkov (later - V.I. Mutikhin). The ship is designed to strike enemy naval groups, including aircraft carriers, as well as to provide zonal air defense for fleet formations and naval bases and strikes against enemy ground infrastructure. A series of 10 cruisers of the project were planned for construction in the 1980s.

The preliminary design of the cruiser was adopted on April 13, 1973. The design was based on Project 1134B with a complete update of the armament composition. The cruiser was supposed to use a new missile system, a new zonal air defense missile system, and a new artillery mount. This required a complete redesign of the layout of the superstructures and the hull of the ship. The final appearance of the cruiser was formed in Technical Project 1164. The development of the technical project was completed on August 21, 1974. Construction of the ship could have begun in December 1974 at the Nikolaev Shipyard named after 61 Communards after the vacancy of the slipway after the launch of the 5th ship of Project 1134B "Petropavlovsk", but the armament systems were not ready for the project. In this regard, the laying of the lead ship was postponed to 1976 and took place only on October 4, 1976 (cruiser "Slava", factory No. 2008). The lead cruiser was launched on July 27, 1979 and accepted by the Fleet on December 28, 1982.

Missile cruiser "Moskva" project 1164, Black Sea, 2000s

Author: DIMMI Created: 06.02.2022 22:58:35 Comments: 2 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

Project 1123 Condor - MOSKVA

DATA AS OF 2023 (standard replenishment)
pr.1123 "Condor" - MOSKVA
"Moscow"
"Leningrad"
pr.1123M / 11233
"Kiev" (not built)
★★★★

Anti-submarine cruiser - helicopter carrier. The development of the ship project was a continuation of a number of R&D projects conducted during the creation of the patrol anti-submarine ship of Project 61 and was a development of the idea of involving group ship-based helicopters in ASW. In August 1958, TsKB-17 of the State Committee for Shipbuilding (later renamed the Nevskoye PKB) presented a technical proposal for the creation of long-range ASW helicopter carriers based on the mothballed hulls of Project 68bis cruisers, the construction of which at four plants was frozen. Earlier, TsKB-17 also presented preliminary considerations for the creation of a small ASW ship-helicopter carrier. Based on these proposals, the design of the ASW helicopter carrier was assigned to TsKB-17 by the USSR CM Resolution No. 1324-139 (639 according to other data) dated 03.12.1958. The USSR CM Resolution No. 1429-636 approved the design of the ASW ship according to Project 1123, the construction of the ship was included in the shipbuilding plan for 1960-1965. The ship was planned to be put into service in 1964.

According to the requirement of the General Staff of the Navy, the main purpose of the ship is to search for and destroy high-speed missile-carrying submarines in distant ASW zones as part of a group of ships in cooperation with ASW aviation. To develop the general technical specifications, the Central Research Institute of Naval Command in 1958 completed the development of IT-22 to substantiate the concept of a long-range ASW ship. The General Technical Assignment (GTA) of the Navy for the design of an ASW helicopter carrier (approved on 31.01.1959 by the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy S.G. Gorshkov) put forward the requirement to ensure continuous round-the-clock search for submarines by at least two helicopters, which was impossible when a small number of helicopters (1-2-3 units) were based on the ship. The draft technical assignment for the GTA envisaged the creation of an ASW helicopter carrier with a displacement of 4,500 tons, developing a speed of up to 35 knots, carrying 8 Ka-25 helicopters.

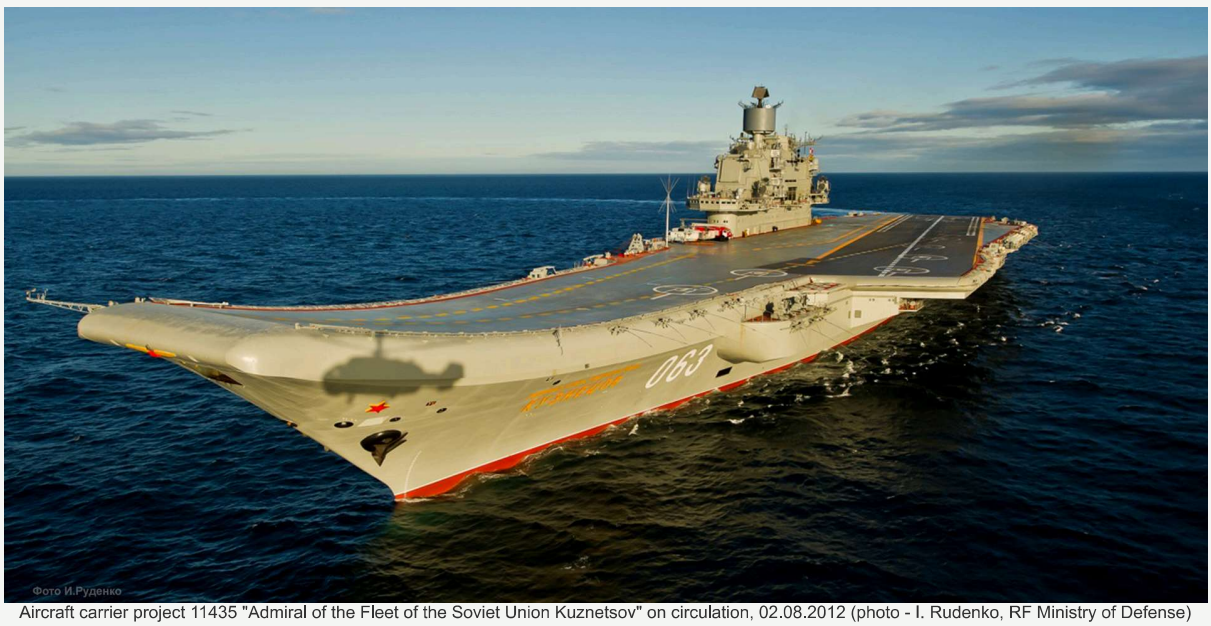
Anti-submarine cruiser Leningrad, project 1123, 1990 (photo DoD USA, http://www.dodmedia.osd.mil)

Author: DIMMI Created: 24.05.2010 00:39:41 Comments: 22 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

pr.11435 - KREML / KUZNETSOV

DATA AS OF 2023 (standard replenishment)
project 11435 - KREML / KUZNETSOV
"Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Kuznetsov"
"Varyag" (not completed) / "Shi Lang"
★★★★

Heavy aircraft-carrying cruiser project 11435. Design of project 11435 was started by Nevskoe Design Bureau (Leningrad) on the basis of research work "Order" (see below) and using the groundwork of research work on aircraft carrier project 1160 (see below) in 1978. The first version of the project is the preliminary design "improved project 1143" (see below). Development of the technical proposal was completed in April 1978. Five versions of the ship were considered in terms of armament, power plants and a version was proposed that differed minimally from project 1143 (preliminary design "improved project 1143" - version 2 - see below).



Aircraft carrier project 11435 "Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Kuznetsov" on circulation, 02.08.2012 (photo - I. Rudenko, RF Ministry of Defense)

Author: DIMMI Created: 16.01.2009 00:41:13 Comments: 81 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

pr.23900

DATA FOR 2020 (in progress)
pr.23900
"Ivan Rogov"
"Mitrofan Moskalenko"
★★

Universal landing ship-helicopter carrier (UDC) of the 1st rank of the far sea zone. The development of the UDC project to replace the Mistral-class UDC, the construction of which in France for the Russian Navy was terminated in 2014, was carried out by several Russian design bureaus: the Priboy project was developed by the Nevskoye Design Bureau, the Lavina project - by the Krylov State Research Center. But in fact, the Zelenodolsk Design Bureau project was selected for construction in 2019-2020.

The Zelenodolsk Design Bureau project was first shown at a presentation to the President of Russia on January 9, 2020. In March 2020, the Zaliv Shipyard (Kurch) began purchasing metal for the construction of two Project 23900 ships (source). According to sources, a keel-laying ceremony for the new ships was planned for April 28, 2020 (source) . On May 23, 2020, the media reported that the Russian Ministry of Defense had signed a contract for the construction of two UDCs with the Kerch shipyard "Zaliv" for a total of about 100 billion rubles.

On July 20, 2020, in the presence of the President of Russia, the official laying of two Project 23900 UDCs, Ivan Rogov and Mitrofan Moskalenko, took place at the Zaliv Shipyard in Kerch. According to the illustrations at the laying ceremony, the appearance of Project 23900 at the time of laying was slightly different from the appearance of the project shown in January 2020.

The ship is designed to carry out landing operations at a great distance from home shores, and can also be used as a command ship during naval or mixed operations of dissimilar forces.

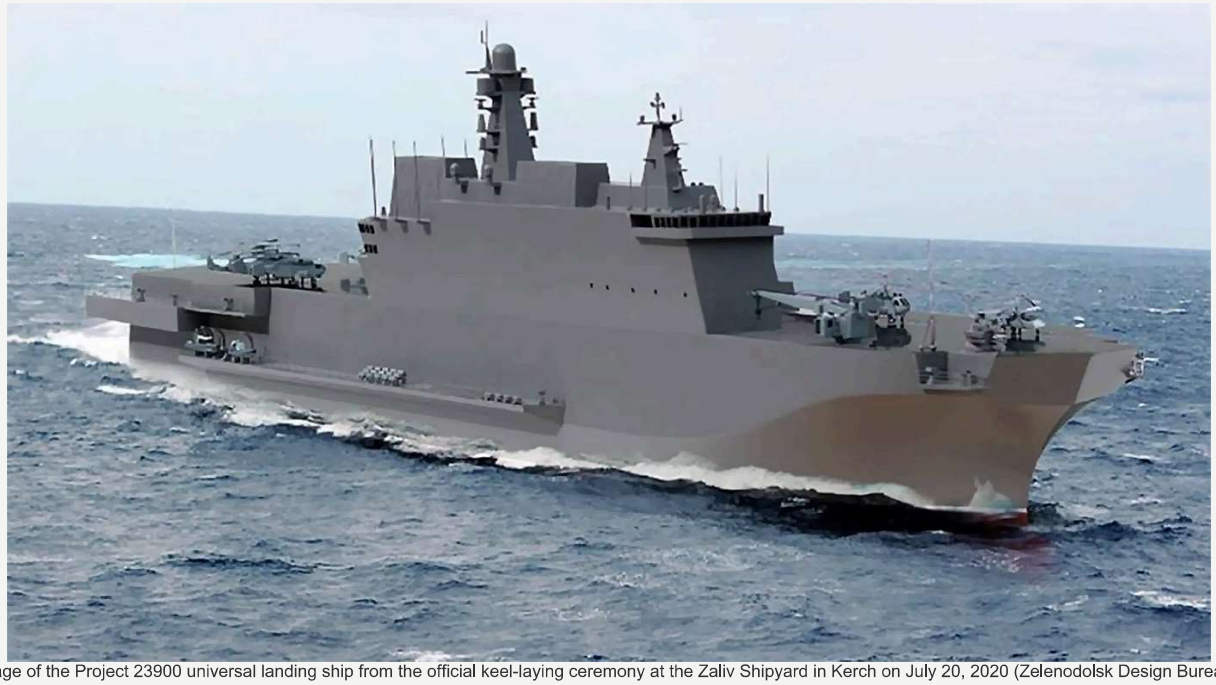


Image of the Project 23900 universal landing ship from the official keel-laying ceremony at the Zaliv Shipyard in Kerch on July 20, 2020 (Zelenodolsk Design Bureau).

Author: DIMMI Created: 27.07.2020 22:02:55 Comments: 1 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

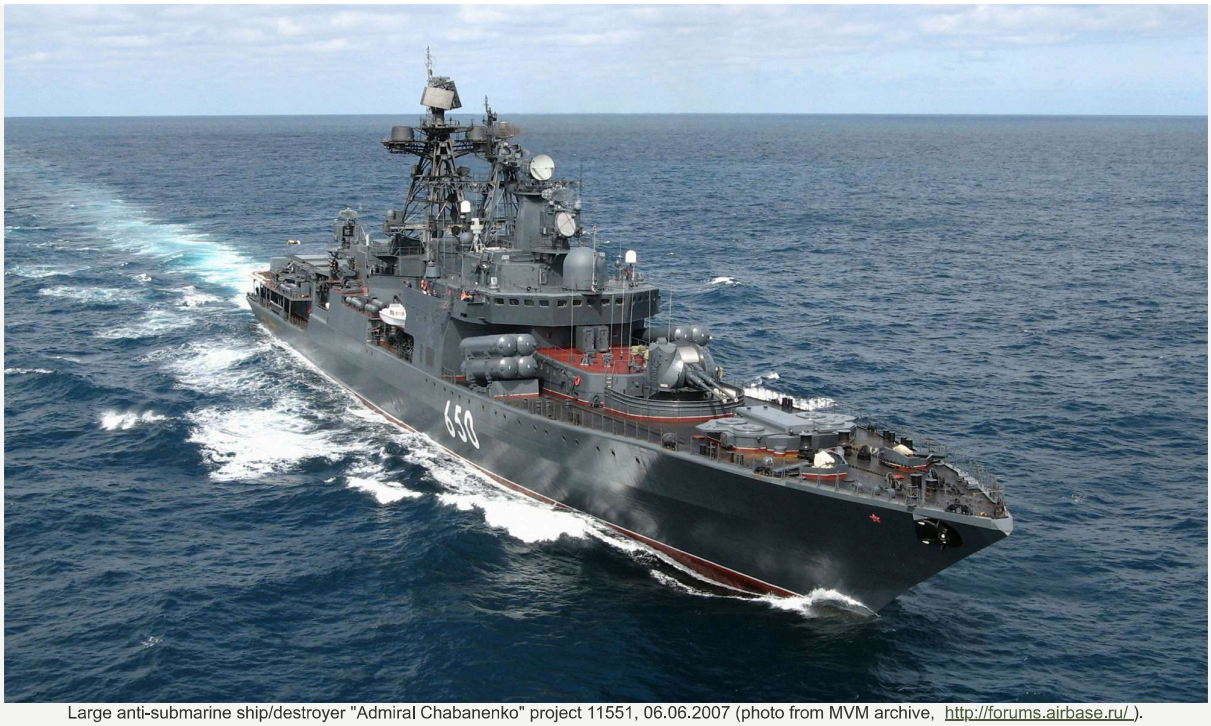
project 11551 Fregat-M

DATA FOR 2020 (in progress)
Project 11551 "Fregat-M" - UDALOY-II
"Admiral Chabanenko"

1st rank destroyer / large anti-submarine ship. The ship was developed on the basis of the large anti-submarine ship project 1155 "Fregat" by the Severny Design Bureau (Leningrad), the chief designer of the project is V.P. Mishin.

In 1982, in the Severnoye Design Bureau, under the leadership of Chief Engineer A. A. Terentyev and Chief Designer of Project 1155 V. P. Mishin , an initiative study was carried out to increase the striking power of the ship of Project 1155. It was proposed to replace the launchers of the Rastrub anti-submarine missile system with the launchers of the Moskit anti-ship missile system, and it was also proposed to equip the ship with a new anti-submarine system, Vodopad, whose missiles could be launched from torpedo tubes (*source - Yukhnin*). Apparently, at the suggestion of the Severnoye Design Bureau of the USSR Navy, a tactical and technical assignment for the design of the ship was developed , which was supervised by the Commander-in-Chief of the USSR Navy S. G. Gorshkov. The general idea of the modernization was to eliminate the shortcomings of the BPK Project 1155 - the absence of an anti-ship missile system and the relative weakness of air defense systems.

The USSR shipbuilding program planned to build 10 ships of Project 11551, but by December 1991, only two ships had been laid down at the Yantar Shipyard, and an order had been issued for two more ships of the project. The lead and only ship of the project, Admiral Chabanenko, was laid down in 1989, launched, according to various sources, on 16.06.1992 or 14.12.1992, and after completion in 1995, began sea trials, which dragged on until 1998. The ship was handed over to the Navy in 1999. The order for the remaining ships of the project was cancelled in 1993.



Large anti-submarine ship/destroyer "Admiral Chabanenko" project 11551, 06.06.2007 (photo from MVM archive, http://forums.airbase.ru/).

Author: DIMMI Created: 18.06.2020 18:37:03 Comments: 1 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

pr.58 - KYNDA

DATA FOR 2020 (in progress)
Project 58 - KYNDA
"Grozny"
"Admiral Fokin"
"Admiral Golovko"
"Varyag"
★★★★

Missile cruiser (RKR) of the 1st rank / missile destroyer. The design of the world's first missile destroyer under Project 58 was started by TsKB-53 (chief designer of the project V.A. Nikitin, designers during construction - A.L. Fisher and V.G. Korolevich) in accordance with the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR No. 1190-610 of 25.08.1956 on the creation of a surface ship with new types of weapons. In October 1956, assignments were issued for the development of the M-1 "Volna" air defense missile system and the P-35 anti-ship missile, which became the main combat systems of the new ship. The tactical and technical assignment for the design of the ship was approved by the Decision of the Navy and the Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry No. 1558 dated 07.12.1956. The development of the preliminary design of the ship was started by TsKB-53 by order No. 178772 of the Shipbuilding Directorate of the USSR Navy dated 17.12.1956. The main elements of the tactical and technical assignment for the development of Project 58 were approved by Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR No. 483-238 dated 30.04.1957.

The main purpose of the ship is to combat large ships and naval groups of a potential enemy, including aircraft carrier groups.

The preliminary design was presented on 29.06.1957. TsKB-53 developed several versions of the preliminary design of the ship. The best version was recognized as the layout with a long forecastle and two superstructure skeletons with two tower-like masts. For the first time on a ship of this class, it was envisaged to accommodate a flagship command post (FCP), intended to coordinate the actions of a group of ships in the use of strike weapons and the organization of air defense. The command posts (FKP, GKP and BIP) were located not in the superstructure, but on the lower deck of the ship. On August 17, 1957, the preliminary design of the ship was approved by the decision of the Commander-in-Chief of the USSR Navy No. 779, agreed upon with the USSR Ministry of Shipbuilding. On September 7, 1957, the Shipbuilding Directorate of the USSR Navy issued order No. 95619 for the development of the technical design for the ship of Project 58. The technical design was submitted to TsKB-53 on March 31, 1958 and approved on August 15, 1958 by decision No. S-8/001896 of the Navy and the State Shipbuilding Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers. The main elements of the technical design of Project 58 were approved by Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 1053-502 of September 18, 1958. Finally, on September 1, 1958, TsKB-53 began developing the working design and issuing technical documentation for Project 58.

The initial plans called for the construction of a series of 16 ships of the project, but by 1960 a decision was made to build only 4 ships. The metalworking for the hull of the lead ship of the project began at the Zhdanov Shipyard in Leningrad on April 1, 1959. The lead ship of the project, Grozny, was laid down at the Zhdanov Shipyard in Leningrad (now Severnaya Verf) on February 23, 1960, launched on March 26, 1961 with a technical readiness of 58.6%, and handed over to the Navy after trials on December 30, 1962. During the State trials, the lead ship of the project covered 16,679 miles in 1,171 sea hours. A total of 4 ships of the project were built.

On July 22-25, 1962, during the Kasatka exercises, missile launches were conducted in the Northern Fleet from the destroyer Project 58 Grozny, which was still undergoing testing. The launches were observed from the cruiser Admiral Ushakov Project 68bis by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee N.S. Khrushchev. After the successful missile launches, the commander of the Northern Fleet, Admiral Kasatonov, started a conversation about how changing the rank of the ship would improve the ranks and position of the officers serving on the ship. N.S. Khrushchev agreed with this and the ship became a cruiser (*historical - Shirokorad*). The decision was announced on November 4, 1962.

All ships of the project were withdrawn from the Fleet's combat composition in 1990-2002.

Missile cruiser Grozny, project 58 - KYNDA after modernization, Mediterranean Sea, 10/30/1985 (photo - US NAVY, http://www.dodmedia.osd.mil/).

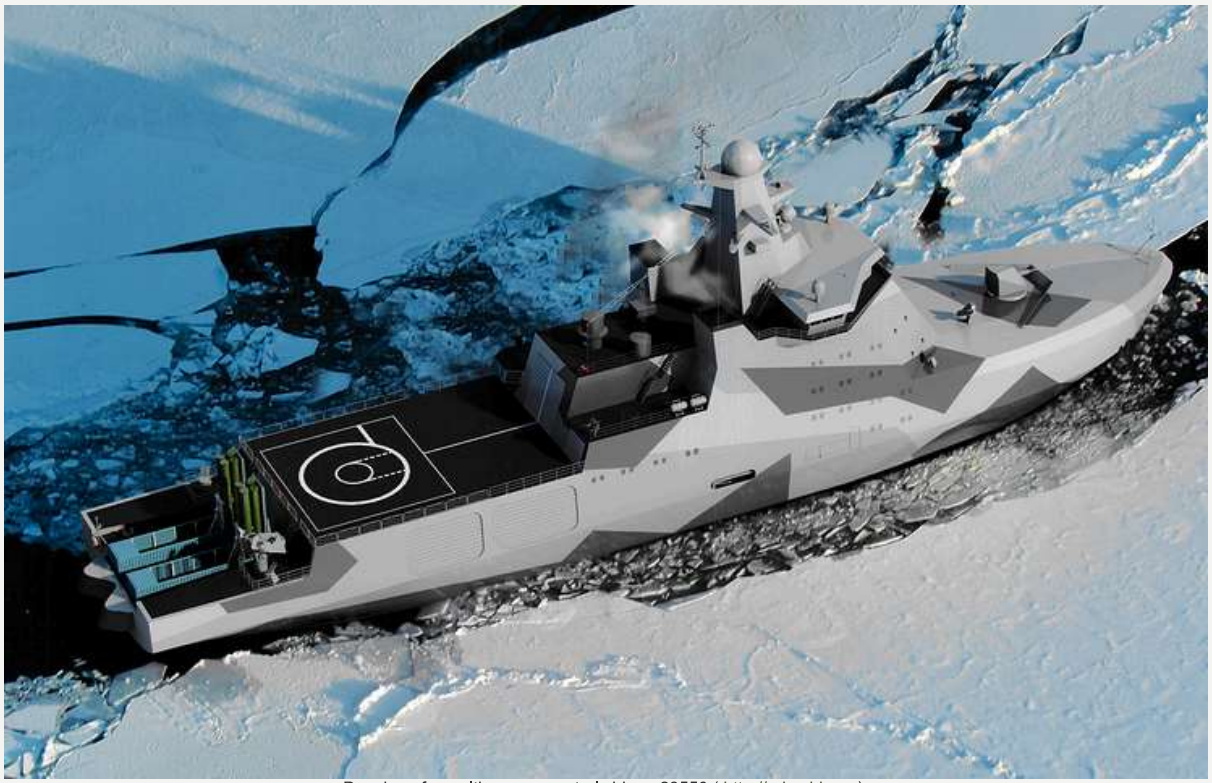
Author: DIMMI Created: 09.05.2020 11:50:24 Comments: 2 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

pr.23550 Arctic

DATA FOR 2017 (standard update)
project 23550 "Arktika"
"Ivan Papanin"
★★★

Multipurpose ice-class patrol ship of the 2nd rank. The project was developed by the Almaz Central Marine Design Bureau (St. Petersburg). The contract for the construction of two ships of the project was signed on April 25, 2016. Construction of the lead ship began in the fall of 2016 at Admiralty Shipyards. The official keel laying of the ship Ivan Papanin (plant number 02460) took place on April 19, 2017. The lead ship is planned to be launched in 2019 and transferred to the Fleet in 2020 (source).

The ship is capable of breaking ice up to 1.5 m thick. The ship is designed to protect and monitor Arctic water resources; escort and tow detained ships to port; escort and support supply vessels; participate in rescue operations; transport special cargo; in addition, for independent artillery strikes against sea, coastal and air targets. The new multifunctional vessel is capable of effectively performing tasks in the Arctic zone both independently and as part of groups (detachments) of combat ships, as well as performing escort functions on Arctic communications.



Drawing of a multi-purpose patrol ship pr.23550 (http://admship.ru).

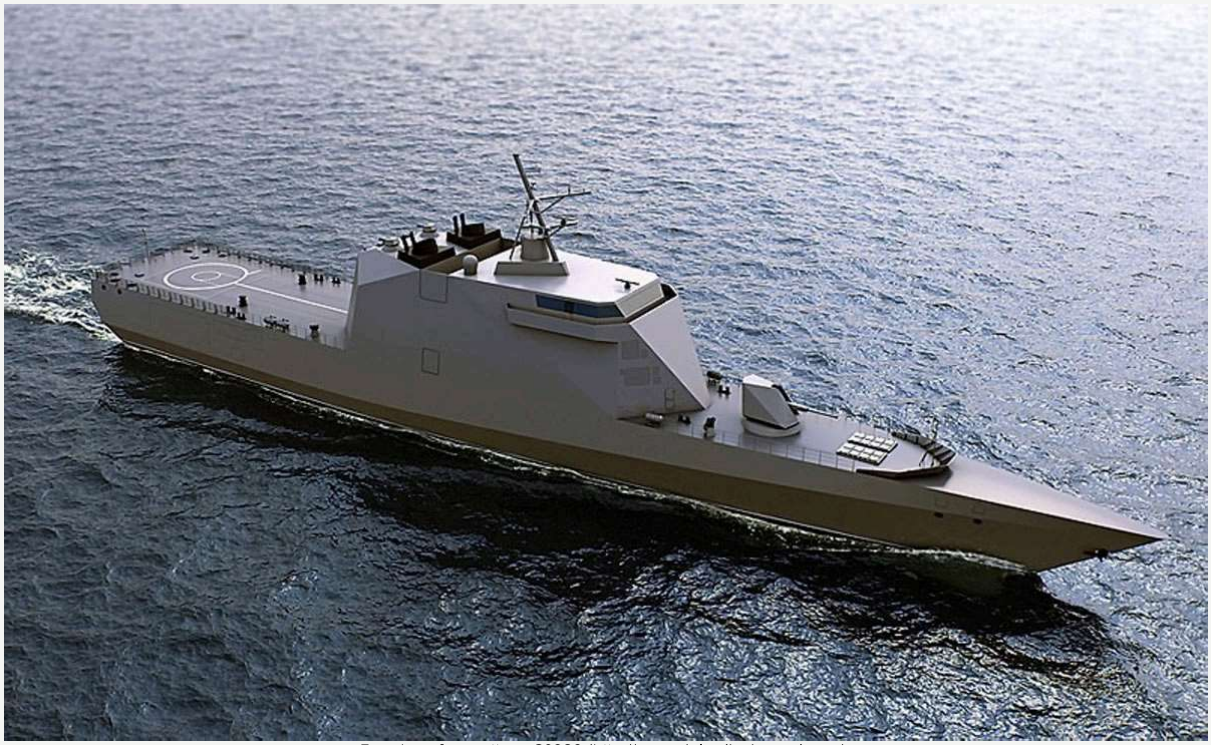
Author: DIMMI Created: 22.04.2017 00:42:44 Comments: 1 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

pr.20386

DATA AS OF 2017 (in progress)
pr.20386
"Daring"
★★

Multipurpose corvette. The project was developed by the Almaz Central Marine Design Bureau (Saint Petersburg), the chief constructor was I.G. Zakharov (*history - keel board of the lead ship of the project*). On April 17, 2014, the Russian Ministry of Defense and the Almaz Central Marine Design Bureau signed contract No. H/1/1/0201/GK-14-DGOZ for the implementation of the experimental design work "Project 20386". As of 2016, the media reported plans to build at least 10 ships of the project.

The lead ship of the project, Derzkiy, was laid down on October 28, 2016 at the Severnaya Verf Shipyard (Saint Petersburg) under the plant No. 1009. In 2016, there was information in the media that in addition to Severnaya Verf, Yantar Shipyard (Kaliningrad) could also join the construction of the Project 20386 corvettes, but as of August 2017, this has not happened.



Drawing of corvette pr.20386 (http://ruspodplav.livejournal.com).

Author: DIMMI Created: 07.08.2017 21:37:41 Comments: 1 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

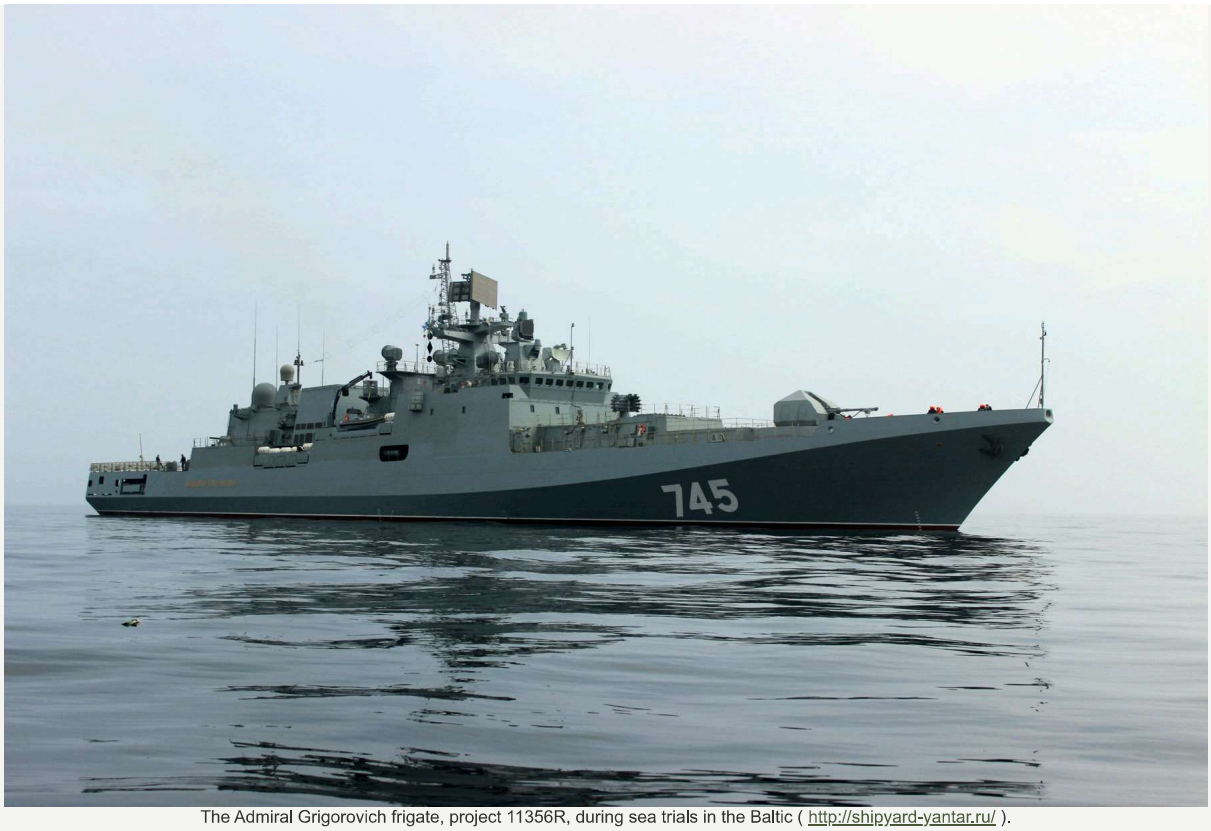
pr.11356 / 11356R - Mod. KRIVAK-III

DATA AS OF 2017 (standard replenishment)
pr.11356 - Mod. KRIVAK-III
"Talwar" "Teg"
"Trishul" "Tarkash"
"Tabar" "Trikand"
★★★★

Project 11356R - Mod. KRIVAK-III
"Admiral Grigorovich"
"Admiral Essen"
"Admiral Makarov"
"Admiral Butakov"
"Admiral Istomin"

2nd rank patrol ship / frigate. Development of the export version of the frigate / guard ship was started in the mid-1980s by the Severnoye Design Bureau (Leningrad) on the basis of the Project 11351 guard ship, chief designer - Vilor Perevalov. During the design, the ship was supposed to be equipped with Uran anti-ship missiles and a new type of air defense missile system. The first series of Project 11356 frigates (3 units) for the Indian Navy was built at the Baltic Shipyard (St. Petersburg) in 1999-2004. The contract for delivery was signed on November 17, 1997. The lead frigate was laid down on the slipway in 1999. The first two ships of the series were launched in 2000. The lead frigate of the series, INS Talwar, was handed over to the Indian Navy on June 18, 2003. In 2007 (the contract was signed in 2006 for the amount of 1.6 billion USD), construction of the second series of Project 11356 ships for the Indian Navy (3 units) began. The composition of the equipment has been changed, the ships are equipped with the BrahMos anti-ship missile system .

Construction of Project 11356R ships for the Russian Navy began on December 18, 2010 with the laying of the first frigate, Admiral Grigorovich, from a series of three ships of the project. In total, as of 2012, it is planned to build 6 frigates. The construction of the first three is being carried out under contract No. 704/27/2/ONK/KN/1176-10 dated 28.10.2010, the second three under contract No. 3/1/1/0553/GK-11-DGOZ dated 13.09.2011 (*source - Annual report of SPKB, 2011*). Within the framework of the first contract, on 29 March 2011, PSZ Yanrar signed agreements with Severnoye Design Bureau:
- for technical support and author's supervision during the construction of hull No. 01357 of project 11356 for 166 million rubles,
- for the development of documentation and technical support for the construction of ships of project 11356 - for 710.96 million rubles.



The Admiral Grigorovich frigate, project 11356R, during sea trials in the Baltic (http://shipyard-yantar.ru/).

Author: DIMMI Created: 12.03.2009 11:52:19 Comments: 32 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

pr.20380 - STEREGUSHCHY

DATA FOR 2017 (standard update)

pr.20380 "Korvette-1" - STEREGUSHCHY

"Stereguschiy"	"Stable"	"Hero of the Russian Federation Aldar Tsydenzhapov"
"Smart"	"Loud"	"Sharp"
"Boyky"	"Zealous"	
"Perfect"	"Strict"	

★★★★

Second-rank patrol ship of the near sea zone (SKR) / corvette. The ship design was developed by the Almaz Central Marine Design Bureau (Saint Petersburg) in accordance with a competition held by the Russian Navy Command to create a simple and inexpensive ship of this class. The chief designer of the project is Igor Nikolaevich Ivanov. Scientific support for Project 20380 was provided by the 1st Central Research Institute of the Russian Ministry of Defense. The technical design was completed in early 2001.

The lead ship of the project, plant No. 1001 "Steregushchiy", was laid down at the Severnaya Verf Shipyard (Saint Petersburg) on 21.12.2001, launched on 14.05.2006 and accepted by the Russian Navy (Baltic Fleet) on 27.02.2008 (14.11.2007 according to other data). On December 21, 2011, the Russian Government adopted Resolution No. 1080-31 appointing Severnaya Verf as the sole supplier of an additional series of 9 corvettes of Project 20385 / 20380M. According to plans for 2011, a series of 20 corvettes of the project was to be built. The first serial corvette of Project 20380 was accepted by the Russian Navy on October 14, 2011. By default, the data on the corvette of Project 20380. On the official website of the Almaz Central Marine Design Bureau, the corvette project 20380 is called "Tiger", and on the Severnaya Verf website it is indicated that Project 20382 "Tiger" is an export version of the corvette of Project 20380.

A total of 6 ships of the project have been built and are under construction (as of mid-2013). In the future, it is planned to build only corvettes of Project 20385 .

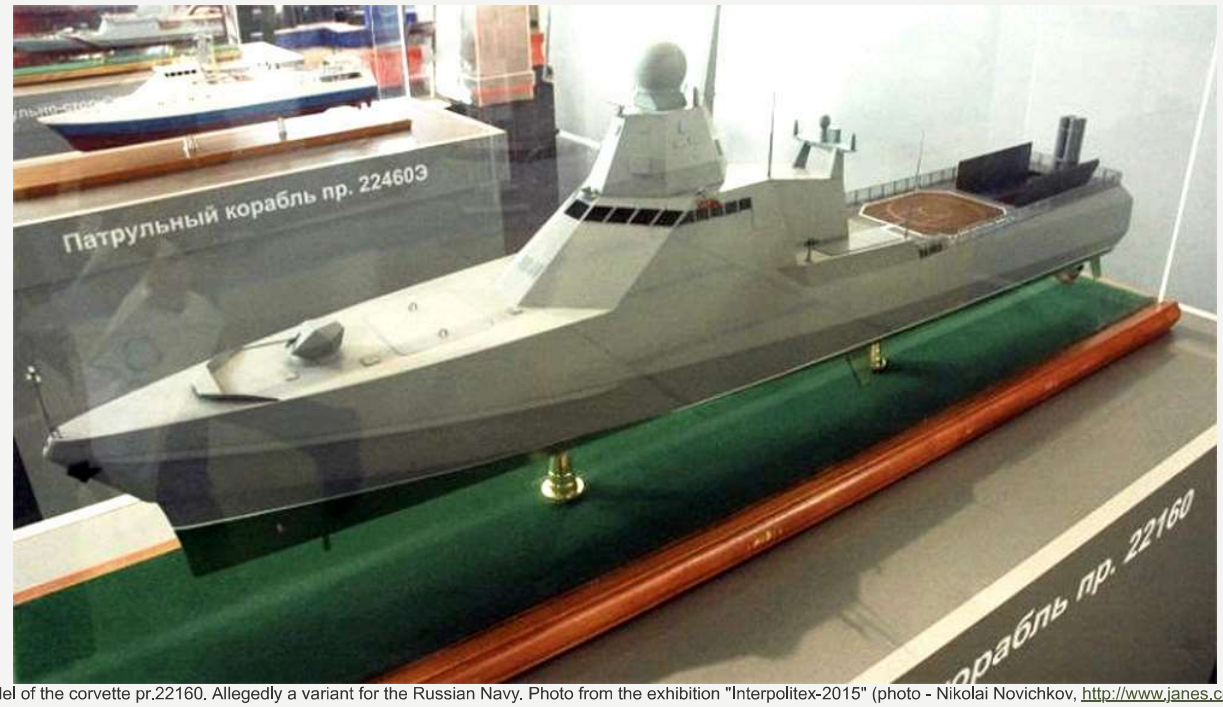
Corvette "Stoykiy" - the third serial corvette of project 20380 during testing in Baltiysk, 11.04.2014 (photo - Vitaly Spirin, http://www.nordsy.spb.ru).

Author: DIMMI Created: 13.02.2011 15:58:53 Comments: 56 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

pr.22160

DATA FOR 2016 (standard update)
pr.22160
"Vasily Bykov"
"Dmitry Rogachev"
"Pavel Derzhavin"
"Sergey Kotov"
★★★

Patrol ship / corvette. The project was developed by the Severnoye Design Bureau (St. Petersburg). The keel of the lead ship of the project was laid on February 26, 2014 at the Zelenodolsk Shipyard. In total, the construction of six ships of the project for the Russian Navy was planned within the framework of the armament program until 2019. On April 16, 2014, plans were made public to increase the series to 12 ships.



Model of the corvette pr.22160. Allegedly a variant for the Russian Navy. Photo from the exhibition "Interpolitex-2015" (photo - Nikolai Novichkov, http://www.janes.com/ , processed).

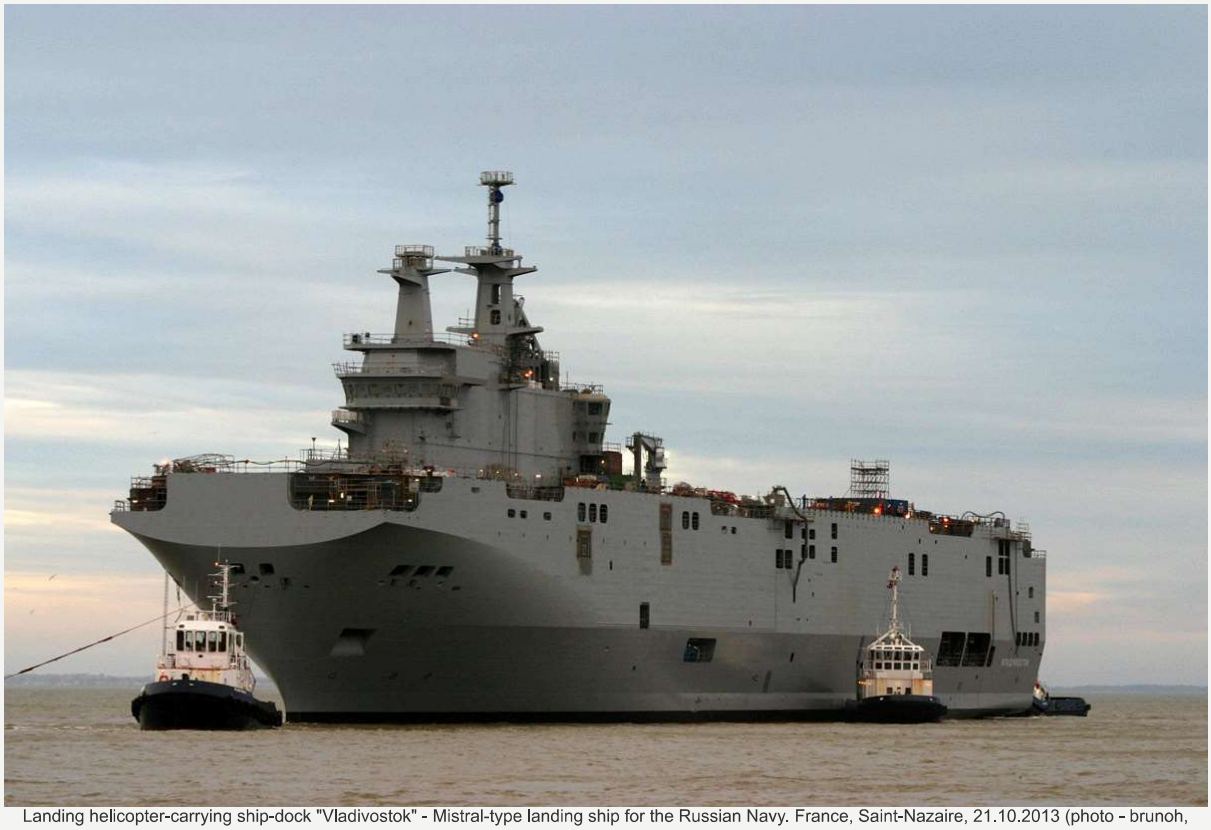
Author: DIMMI Created: 25.02.2014 11:01:22 Comments: 10 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

Mistral / Mistral

DATA FOR 2016 (standard update)
"Mistral" / Mistral (BPC Russe)
"Vladivostok"
"Sevastopol"
★★★★

Landing helicopter-carrying ship-dock (LVKD) / universal landing ship-helicopter carrier / VRS (Bâtiments de Projection et de Commandement - projection and command ship). The development of the ship project began in 1997 as part of the research into the concept of a national ship for amphibious landing operations - CNOA (Concept National des Operations Amphibies, France). The purpose of the ship is to land military units, provide helicopter flights, act as a command center for operations of various forces, and serve as a hospital ship. On December 24, 2010, an agreement was announced with a consortium consisting of the French company DCNS and the Russian USC. When transferring the ships, France will transfer to the Russian side all the technologies it was interested in. The protocol of intent was signed on June 10, 2011 in Paris, the signing of the final contract took place within the framework of the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum on June 17, 2011. According to the agreement, it is planned to build two helicopter carriers in France and two in Russia. Also, the Baltic Shipyard (St. Petersburg) was ordered to build some of the hull sections and the first two ships of the series (12 block sections of the aft parts of the ships). On October 1, 2012, the Baltic Shipyard officially began building the Russian part of the sections of the lead ship for the Russian Navy - Vladivostok.

The design of the ship variant for the Russian Navy (BPC Russe) is being carried out in two stages. The first stage - the preliminary design - was completed in April 2012. The technical design of the ship is to be completed in September 2012. The project provides for modification to accommodate Russian aviation equipment, Russification of user interfaces and adaptation of the ship and flight deck for winter operation (electric heating of the deck, etc.).



Landing helicopter-carrying ship-dock "Vladivostok" - Mistral-type landing ship for the Russian Navy. France, Saint-Nazaire, 21.10.2013 (photo - brunoh, http://www.shipspotting.com/).

Author: DIMMI Created: 28.06.2011 17:16:20 Comments: 75 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

Prospective destroyer / Research and development Lider / project 23560

DATA FOR 2015 (standard update)
Prospective destroyer / R&D "Lider"
pr.23560E
★★★

Project of a promising ocean-going destroyer. The project is being developed by the Severnoye Design Bureau (St. Petersburg, since at least 2012, source). The Severnoye Design Bureau has been developing variants of promising destroyers since the late 1980s under various project numbers and with changing tactical and technical requirements over the years. Scientific support for the project is likely to be provided by the Krylov Central Research Institute (St. Petersburg).

On June 19, 2009, ITAR-TASS reported that a competition to select a developer for a promising destroyer project for the Russian Navy is planned for the end of 2009, and on June 26 of the same year, the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Navy V. Vysotsky announced that construction of destroyers of the new project would begin in 2012. On February 1, 2012, Navy Commander-in-Chief V. Vysotsky announced that the technical appearance of a destroyer of this class would be determined in 2012. On June 25, 2012, USC head Roman Trotsenko announced to the media that the design of a promising destroyer was already being conducted by Severnoye PKB (St. Petersburg), and that the ship would be equipped with elements of anti-missile and anti-space defense. According to the Severnoye PKB annual report for 2012, work on the Leader R&D project accounted for 5% of the company's total output.

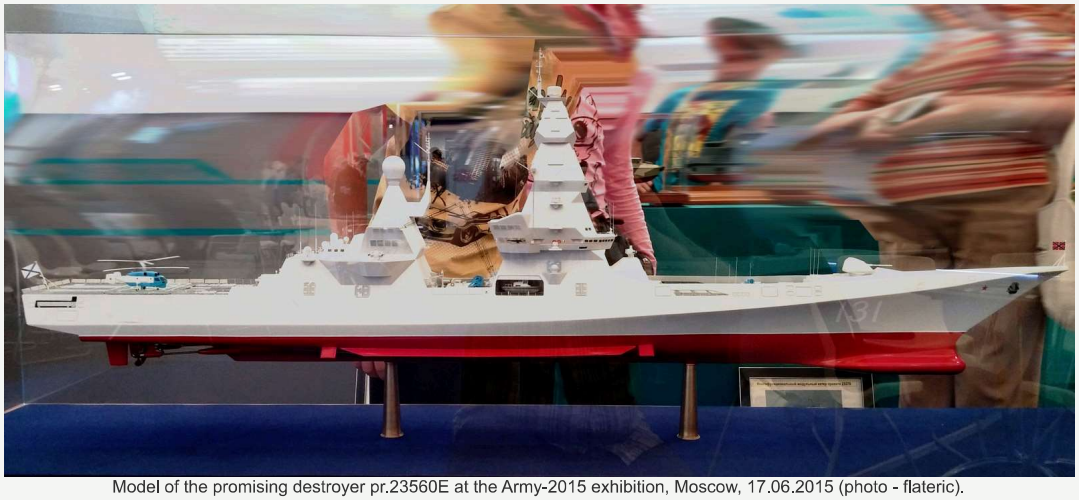
On February 26, 2013, RIA Novosti published information that a competition for the Leader R&D project had been announced to develop a preliminary design for the creation of a new destroyer, funding for which was included in the State Defense Order for 2013. The R&D work is to be completed by the end of 2013. The Severnoye Design Bureau will most likely participate in the competition to create the preliminary design for the ship; the other participants in the competition are unknown. After the preliminary design competition results are summed up, R&D work is planned for 2014, and construction of the lead ship is currently planned to begin in 2016 (source). On September 11, 2013, and December 26, 2013, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Navy Viktor Chirkov visited the Severnoye Design Bureau to review the progress of work on designing the destroyer.

In early 2015, development of the preliminary design for the destroyer is ongoing (source). On February 20, 2015, the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy announced that design work was underway on a destroyer with a nuclear power plant. In June 2015, a model of the promising destroyer named Project 23560E was demonstrated at the Army-2015 exhibition.

Our forecast (09/28/2013): with a high probability, the ship will be laid down as planned - in 2016, but actual construction will begin in 2017-2018 or even after 2020 - this is due to current trends in the financing of large projects in the construction of the Navy, as well as the unreadiness of many components of the equipment and weapons systems

of the future ship.

On 06/22/2015, Navy Commander-in-Chief Viktor Chirkov told the media that construction of the Lider destroyers could begin in 2019.



Model of the promising destroyer pr.23560E at the Army-2015 exhibition, Moscow, 17.06.2015 (photo - flateric).

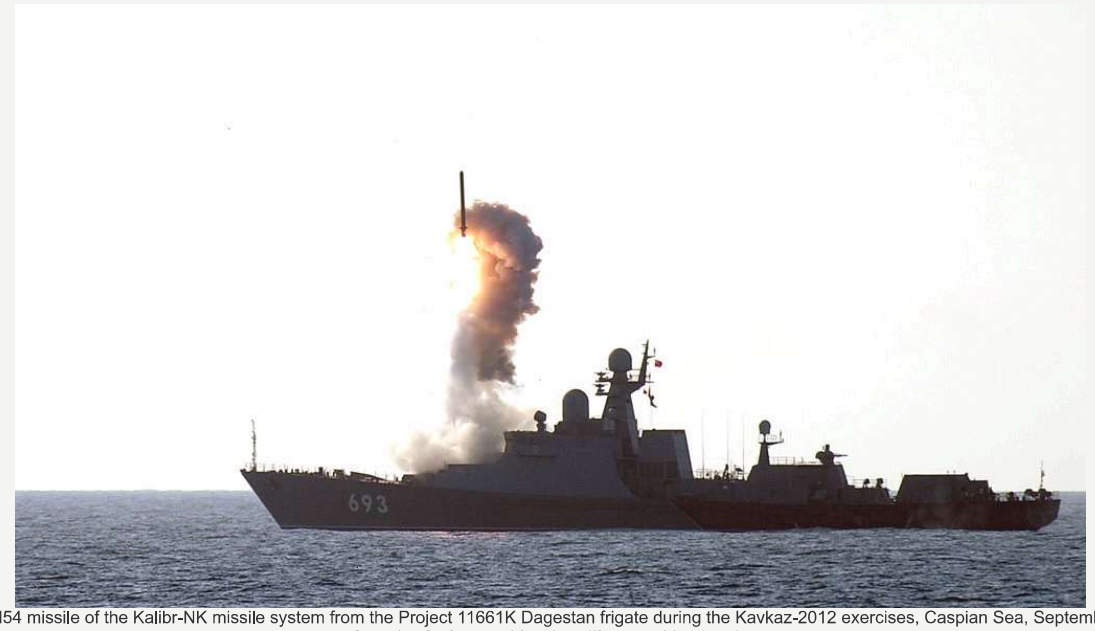
Author: DIMMI Created: 01.02.2012 22:46:21 Comments: 84 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

Project 11661 Cheetah - GEPARD

DATA AS OF 2015 (standard replenishment)
pr.11660 "Gepard" - GEPARD
pr.11661 / pr.11661K (first) "Gepard" - GEPARD
"Tatarstan"
pr.11661K (serial) - GEPARD
"Dagestan"
★★★★

pr.11661E "Gepard-3.9" - GEPARD
Dinh Tien Hoang (HQ-011) / plant no.954
Ly Thay To (HQ-012) / plant no.955
pr.11662
pr.11663

Patrol ship / corvette / missile ship. Development was started in 1982 by Zelenodolsk Design Bureau (Zelenodolsk), Chief Designer - M.M. Nesterenko, since 1986 - V.N. Kashkin. Development of the coastal zone anti-submarine ship was carried out as a development of the project MPC pr.1124M with the SLRK " Liven " since February 1982. Two versions of the tactical and technical specifications were developed and in 1983 two versions of the preliminary design were proposed - an anti-submarine ship with the SLRK " Liven " in the dimensions of the MPC pr.1124M and an anti-submarine ship with a displacement of up to 2000 tons with significantly higher efficiency. In April 1983, after the Navy requirements for the project changed, the second project received the number 11660 (export version - 11660E) and was reclassified as a guard ship. Analysis of the development of projects showed that the delivery of the export version of the cruiser could be planned for 1990, while the readiness for delivery of the version for the Soviet Navy in terms of weapons systems could not be earlier than 1992.



Launch of a 3M54 missile of the Kalibr-NK missile system from the Project 11661K Dagestan frigate during the Kavkaz-2012 exercises, Caspian Sea, September 2012 (photo from the Curious archive, http://forums.airbase.ru).

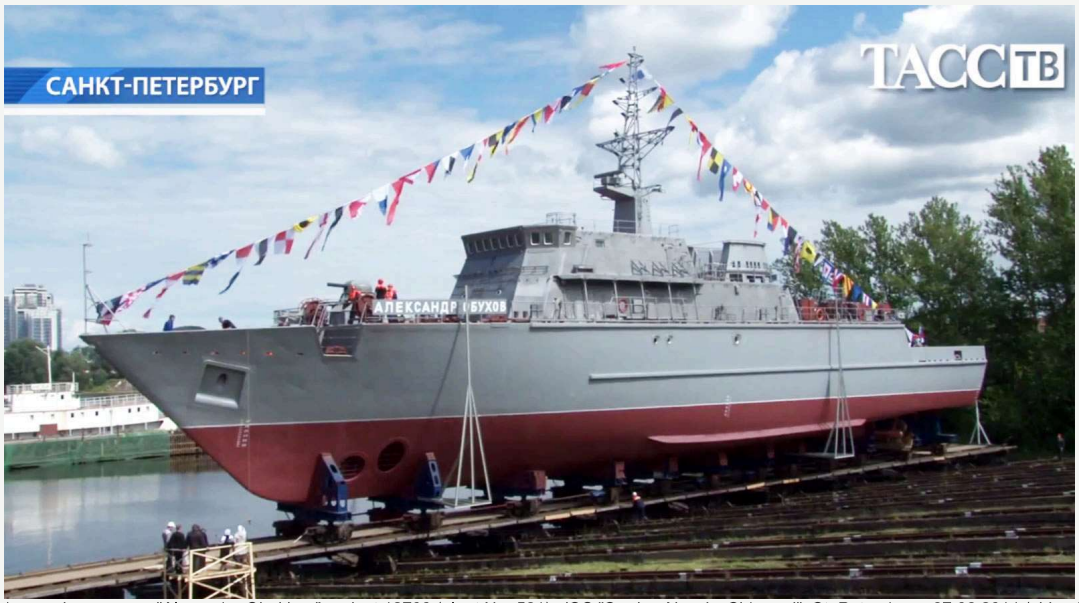
Author: DIMMI Created: 04.01.2011 14:37:42 Comments: 33 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

Project 12700 Alexandrite

DATA FOR 2015 (standard update)
pr.12700 "Alexandrite"
BT-730 "Alexander Obukhov"
★★★

Basic minesweeper. The project development was started in 2002 by the Almaz Central Marine Design Bureau (St. Petersburg), chief designer - O.K. Korobkov. It is intended to protect the waters of naval bases. The lead ship, factory No. 521, was laid down at the Sredne-Nevsky Shipyard on September 22, 2011. The ship was planned to be launched in 2012, but in the end it took place only on June 27, 2014.

The ship was planned to be commissioned in 2013. As of January 2014, according to media reports , the ship's trials and delivery to the Fleet will take place in 2015. On February 18, 2015, it was reported that the minesweeper began mooring trials.



Launching of the base minesweeper "Alexander Obukhov" project 12700 (plant No. 521). JSC "Sredne-Nevsky Shipyard", St. Petersburg, 27.06.2014 (video frame, http://itar-tass.com).

Author: DIMMI Created: 18.01.2014 23:32:35 Comments: 8 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

pr.20385 - GREMYASHCHY

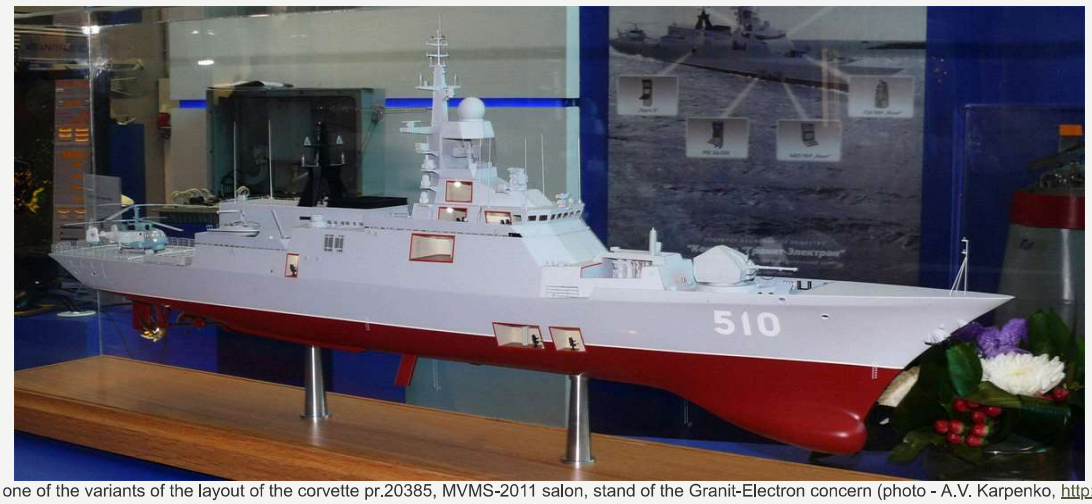
DATA FOR 2015 (standard update)

pr.20385 - GREMYASHCHY
"Gremyashchiy"
"Provorny"
★★★

Second-rank patrol ship of the near sea zone (SKR) / corvette. The ship design was developed on the basis of the Project 20380 patrol ship designed by the Almaz Central Marine Design Bureau (St. Petersburg). The chief designer of the project is Igor Nikolaevich Ivanov.

Contract for the construction of the lead ship No. 253/05/2/K/0546-06 was signed by the Russian Ministry of Defense on March 27, 2006 (for the delivery of the corvette Project 20385, hull No. 1005). The lead ship of the project, 1005 Gremyashchiy, was laid down at the Severnaya Verf Shipyard (St. Petersburg) on 01.02.2012, and is scheduled to be launched in 2014. The first serial corvette, Provornyy, was laid down on 25.07.2013. In March 2011, it was reported that a contract had been signed for the construction of 9-11 ships of the project. In total (as of July 2013), it is planned to build 10 corvettes of the project by 2020.

In some Western sources, it is considered a separate type of ship (**GREMYASHCHY class**).



Model of one of the variants of the layout of the corvette pr.20385, MVMS-2011 salon, stand of the Granit-Electron concern (photo - A.V. Karpenko, http://bastion-karpenko.narod.ru).

Author: DIMMI Created: 25.07.2013 23:47:15 Comments: 5 READ THE FULL ARTICLE